



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1895.

NUMBER 38

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
and 32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saravia,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

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V. A. WENCESLAU

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Exporters of Madeira Wines

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Orange Pekoe — black.

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FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

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NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

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also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

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Bonde passe the door.

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SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liqueurs. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES, ASSUMIDA 72. TELEFONE 8018.

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Parlors and Rooms for Families

RESTAURANT

of the highest order with moderate prices.

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PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 45,000 locomotives and 300,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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Rio de Janeiro.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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Pure Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes and tobacco; for sale at

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

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Foreign Governments.

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FROM STEEL PLATES.

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Ladies & Gentlemen's Black
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prices. No trouble to show our
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LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the
Managing-Secretary.

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

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73, Rua Primeiro de Março—131 floor.

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Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

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PANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 500,000 "

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G. C. Anderson.

Rua 1º de Março, No. 73.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
at every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
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Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE
COMPANY
Established 1838

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751
Uncalled capital £2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swamwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

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THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Mersey"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

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Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

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Caixa 992. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

HOGG & MURLY.

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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No. 71, Rua 1º de Março.

WILLIAM SMITH,
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE

and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland
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Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on
application to the Agents in Brazil

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Rio de Janeiro.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Igaribay
(opposite Custom House), Petropolis. EDMUND C. H.
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 45, Rua
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Vi-
conde de Igaribay (opposite Custom House) WILLIAM
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

Rua dos Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da
Cadeia. English service at 11 a.m. Sundays Lecture:
services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Portuguese
services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-
days, 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays. Rev. Kitchener N. 108,
3.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSE DO
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at
Fabrica Calceas, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev.
A. J. NEILL.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. R. HAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisele, German Physi-
cian. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 11 to 3 p.m.Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine.
Office: 25, Rua da Quitanda. Hours: from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY.—Rua de Santa Anna, No. 179.—De sales, and the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Mis-
sioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission
or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALENTE".

On his return to England he told the
pirate's story to many people, but of course
preserved the secret of the exact position
of the hiding-place. Nothing, however,
seems to have been done towards recovering
the treasure until 1880, when Captain P—
persuaded a shipping firm at Newcastle
to allow one of their vessels trading to
the Brazils to visit the island. It was ar-
ranged that the barquentine John should
call at Trinidad on her way from Santos to
Bull River, and that Captain P—'s son
should go with the vessel so as to identify
the spot and act on his father's behalf.

The John reached the islet, but, after
beating about off it for a week, no landing-
place could be found, and the captain de-
cided to give up the attempt. But young
P— was very disinclined to return with-
out having effected a landing, and per-
suaded the captain to allow him to swim
ashore from a boat. The ship's long-boat
was therefore put out, and was pulled as
closely to the long roll of furious breakers
as was considered safe. Then young P—
plunged into the sea, and contrived,
after a narrow escape from drowning, to
reach the land. The surf became more
furious while he was on shore, so that it
was impossible for him to swim off again
that day. He had, consequently, to pass
the night on the sands without either clo-
thes or provisions, and was, moreover, in
danger of being eaten alive by the land-
crabs.

On the following morning the captain
succeeded in casting the end of a line on
shore, and the young man was dragged
tough the surf to the long-boat, and car-
ried on board the vessel. He reported to
the captain that he had discovered the spot
described by the pirate, and that a great
landship of red debris had fallen on the
treasure, which could not be removed with-
out great labor. He said the place tallied
exactly with the description furnished by
his father, and that he firmly believed the
story to be true and that the treasure was
still there; but that he would not spend
such another night on the island even if he
could get the whole treasure for himself by
doing so.

The captain of the John, on hearing the
young man's story, considered that any
further attempt to land would involve
great danger, which he would not be just-
ified in risking, and, declining to lend fur-
ther assistance in the matter, set sail at
once for his destination.

The next expedition was organized by
my informant, Mr. A— of South Shields.
The Aurora, a barque of 600 tons burthen,
was chartered. She was provided with
life-boats suitable for surf work, and an
ample supply of picks, shovels, timber,
blasting powder, and other stores. She
was partly ballasted with a cargo of steam
coal, which it was intended to sell in some
foreign port, so as to pay part of the ex-
penses of the expedition. The necessary
funds were subscribed by several gentle-
men, most of whom, I believe, accompanied
the expedition. Proper agreements were
drawn up, and were signed by the officers
and members of the expedition, setting
forth the proportion of the treasure each
was to receive, should the search be suc-
cessful.

This party also found the island to be
almost inaccessible, on account of the sur-
rounding circle of savage breakers, and
experienced great difficulty in landing.

The following extract from the letter of
one of the expedition describes only the
commencement of their perils and adven-
tures:—

"We sighted the island on March 23,
1885, but as it was very squally weather,
we could do nothing until the next morn-
ing, when we got out the life boat, fitted
her with mast and sail, and loaded her
with provisions and baggage. The ship
towed us as near the shore as was deemed
prudent, and then left us to make the
best of our way there, while she stood on
her course. The weather was very wet
and squally, and, with our deeply-laden
boat, we found we made no progress, either
with the sails or oars, and, after toiling
until after sunset, we found ourselves in a
most deplorable position. We were all wet
to the skin, and exhausted with pulling,
and the seas were continually on the point
of swamping our boat. Darkness then set
in; our vessel was out of sight, and we
scarcely knew what to do. However, I took
a lantern from among the stores, and got
one of the men to light it and hoist it at
our boat's mast head as a signal to our
vessel. It blew out almost as soon as it
was up, but we succeeded at last in sight-
ing the vessel's port light, and got safely
on board. The next day we determined to
take the ship's boat and small dinghy with
us, and tow the lifeboat ashore. We start-
ed early in the morning, the ship towing
the three boats as close as possible to the
Sugarloaf, and as the weather was now
fine we soon got into South-west Bay, but
found that the surf was much worse than
we anticipated. We anchored the life-
boat with her cargo of stores close to the
edge of the surf, and then Mr. D—, the
mate, myself, and two hands, pulled along
the weather side of the island, seeking a
landing-place; but found a heavy surf at
all points, and the bottom sown with sun-
ken rocks. We then pulled back to South-
west Bay, to consult with the others as to
the best course to pursue. At last the mate
volunteered to scull the dinghy ashore
through the surf, if one man would go with
him. One of the crew agreed to go, so they
partly undressed, and took their places in
the dinghy. A line was made fast to the
stern, and as they pulled towards the shore
we paid out, intending to haul the dinghy
back again when they had reached the
shore. All went well for a time, but when
near the beach a tremendous roller caught
the stern of the dinghy, drove the bow un-
der, and turned her right over. The two
men managed to get clear of the boat, and
with some difficulty swam ashore."

(To be continued in our next.)

From the Chillan Times, August 3.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHILI.

The value of the imports and exports in 1894
amounted to the sum of \$126,524,036 of 38 pence;
the sum of \$54,483,616 corresponding to the for-
mer, and that of \$72,040,420 to the latter. The
respective figures for 1893 were \$140,480,938,
\$68,235,874 and \$72,245,114. There was a de-
crease in the total value in 1894, as compared with
1893, of \$13,956,952.

There was an excess of exports over imports in
1894 of \$17,556,804; the excess in 1893 being
\$4,009,240 only.

In the last decade the excess of exports over
imports is represented by the sum of \$51,971,651.

The goods admitted free of duty in 1894 repre-
sented a value of \$20,066,301; whilst the value of
those paying duty was \$34,417,315.

The following table shows the value of the
exports in 1893 and 1894:—

Classification	1893	1894
Mineral	\$58,858,156	\$61,326,280
Agricultural	\$11,625,774	\$9,100,046
Manufactures	\$40,408	\$36,223
Miscellaneous	\$164,455	\$34,442
Specie	\$396,205	\$529,068
Re-exported	\$60,110	\$707,361
Total	\$72,245,114	\$72,040,420
Decrease		\$204,694

The decrease of \$2,525,728 in agricultural pro-
duce was compensated by an increase in mineral
produce of \$2,458,124.

Nitrates showed an increase of \$5,515,600, as
compared with 1893, whilst wheat showed a de-
crease of \$2,779,987.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

LIAMBUAG,

Messrs. Joh. Berner, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 350.) (Café 183.)

Draws on:

(Direction der Disconto-
Gesellschaft, Berlin) and corres-
pondents.
Germany.....
Hamburg, Hamburg.
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
England.....
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
Manchester and Liverpool District
Banking Company, Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.
France.....
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
André Xeuflès & Co., Paris.
Spain.....
Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.
Belgium.....
Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Italy.....
Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano.
Genoa, and correspondents.
Portugal.....
Banco Lisbon & Açores and corres-
pondents.
United States.....
G. Amsinck & Co., New York.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New
York.
Uruguay.....
L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.
Argentina.....
Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Boettger, -Krah,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorised by Decree No. 598, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
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QUEER STOWAWAY.

BY NICODEMUS DENDROP.

"Let go your stank pointer
Overhaul your stank pointer
Stick on your clew gainsels
Rise up tack and sheet!"—*Stra Song.*

(Continued from our last)

"Then the 'black squad' as the engineer, Mr. Melkjoeln's men were facetiously called, were enraged, owing to the strictures passed by the captain on the conduct in concealing the stowaway; and, lastly, Mr. Slackstay, our 'low comedy' purveyor's clerk, was dying of laughter because everybody else was so furious.

"Thus there was an almost universal outbreak of 'judenheitz' on board the *Stowaway* off on the day following the feather merchant's decease, particu-
larly among those whose duty it would be to attend his 'obsequies' in the capacity of mourners.

"About seven o'clock that morning I was comfortably tubing in the officers' bathroom, when Mr. Ringstopper knocked at the door, and, putting his head in, addressed me with a kind of official solemnity he often assumed when ruffled.

"The commander desires that you will be present at the after gangway at the funeral of this stowaway," he said.

"When?" I enquired with asperity, the flame of his wrath instantly igniting mine.

"Now!" snapped Mr. Ringstopper, with vicious emphasis.

"Am I to stop to dress?" I asked with bitter sarcasm.

"You are to please yourself about that," replied Mr. Ringstopper, giving the door a slam, evidently in substitution of something he had been about to say.

"Hastily attiring myself in an impromptu manner, I walked aft to join the mournful company already awaiting the advent of the atheistical captain; who, on mature reflection, had decided to read the service himself, if only for the purpose of annoying a colonial bishop who was among the passengers, and who sat next him at table.

"The lamp-trimmer, a tall, thin, high-dried old 'sailorman,' getting 'past his work,' and subject to senile fits of mental abstraction from which it took a good deal to rouse him, was tolling the ship's bell with funeral slowness and regularity.

"Mr. Slackstay, the other deck officers, and the doctor were present. None of us had had time to put on the uniform suitable to the occasion, owing to the suddenness with which Captain Bagswell had fixed the hour for the funeral. Thus, for instance, Mr. Ringstopper was unduly gay in his 'wash-die' rig, consisting of a short monkey jacket, a rusty brass cap, white trousers—clean the day before—flaming red comforter, and a pair of French socks; the truculent expression of his face indicating the wrath which took the place of the gentle regret he might, at least, have simulated on so sad an occasion.

"The next object which attracted my attention was the coffin, for the construction of which Mr. Creeperton, careful of his pine planks, and canvas being scarce that voyage, had obtained the materials by breaking up a couple of empty provision cases supplied to him by the storekeeper.

"On the lid, at a point not covered by the outspread 'Union Jack' which served as a pall, appeared the following simple, but entirely in-
appropriate inscription:

JONES'



PRIME HOME-CURED

112 lbs.

"One glimpse of this extraordinary 'epitaph' as he called it at once dissipated Dr. Maguire's ill humor.

"I did not dare to look at his face, but standing, as I was, close beside him could feel the convulsive signs of suppressed laughter which shook his frame.

"The arrival of Captain Bagswell, book in hand, attired in what is nautically known as a 'square mainsail' coat, with the collar turned up to assist his head in concealing the fact that he had not waited to put on a linen shirt, and with his yellow eyes fairly gleaming with rage, was the signal for all to uncover their heads and assume an attitude of reverential attention.

"Besides the ship's officers already referred to, the company round the gangway included Mr. Melkjoeln and two junior engineers; the boat-swain, a few sailors and stewards, a about half-a-dozen male passengers in bath-going costumes. Two quartermasters stood by to launch the coffin overboard when ordered.

"On the upper deck, just above us, were the colonial bishop's wife and two pretty brown-haired daughters—Maud and Edith—with their prayer books open at the burial service, and the tears hanging heavy in the fringes of their innocent eyes, God bless 'em! for the fate of the poor lonely outcast. They were gazing on the scene below, on us and our doings, with wonder and pity; just as the angels, perhaps"—here Mr. Ulidge indicated Heaven by means of an upward jerk of the mouthpiece of his moustache—"may be looking down now, on this spangled tragedy of a life of ours! Meanwhile, noticing their agitation, Mr. Tack the fourth officer, Miss Edith's ardent, but mute admirer, and his intimate friend Mr. O'Sheet, the third officer—a red-haired descendant of the great O'Sheets of Ballyhardup—Miss Maud with a tender passion because she had promised to let him take her down into the refrigerating chamber some day—were exchanging surreptitious winks with one another across the corpse.

"Captain Bagswell began to read, but before he had made much progress, I noticed Mr. Ringstopper, who stood behind him, glancing and grimacing towards big Joe Luff, the boatswain, in a manner which suggested to my mind a suspicion that his reason was giving way.

"The truth was that Jenny Honeyard the lamp-trimmer, instead of stopping the bell when the service commenced had gone off into one of his dazed fits, and kept on tolling it with a mechanical precision and regularity which raised Mr. Ringstopper's excitement to fever pitch.

"The latter had forgotten to give the necessary orders to provide for this contingency, and it was now impossible for him to do so, audibly, without calling the watchful captain's attention to the fact by interrupting him.

"Honest Joe did not notice these demonstra-
tions; for, though his eyes were decently cast down towards the deck, his soul had gone aloft, on business, and was gravely considering whether 'that there foretelling a' would stand a couple of new cloths putting into it, or if it wouldn't be better to send the darned old thing down once for all, and bend the spare one."

"Mr. Crankly, the second officer, a pale thin man, with a stubby hedge of black hair round his bilious-looking face, and a morbidly resentful manner, was in charge of the deck; and, from his place on the poop, had no difficulty in under-
standing the situation, which he could easily have relieved by a word to Jenny Honeyard. But he happened, most unfortunately, to have engaged in an argument with Mr. Ringstopper, some three voyages previously as to whether, or not, Indian corn grew thirteen feet high in Kentucky, and had not been on speaking terms with him since. It was, consequently, quite out of the question for him to think of interfering with the lamp-trimmer's titubations, from which indeed he was even deriving a species of gloomy and vindictive enjoyment.

"Meanwhile the captain galloped through a much abridged version of the service, and when the proper moment arrived, the two quartermasters, who had been anxiously waiting for the word, i.e., the secular word of command—launched out with such a will that the coffin was turned right over, and fell flat on the water with a sounding splash!

"There being, of course, no shroud, a board a merchant steamer to be used as sinkers, it is cus-
tomary to put a few firebricks in along with the body. In this case the planks of the coffin had been somewhat carelessly laid together, and very lightly battened; so, whether the weight inside knocked the lid off as it fell, or the *Stowaway* gave it a flap with her tail in passing, I know not. What I do know is that Simon Bostwick, in his gaudy, appeared on the surface of the waves, in premature resurrection, and floated about, surrounded by crowds of swooping seagulls; and readily followed around amid the swirling eddies by the box in which 'a Briton,' with characteristic contempt for the religious prejudices of foreigners 'had laid him!'"

"Immediately on the completion of this solemn and impressive function, Mr. Ringstopper hurried off to doubly justify his name, and, congratulating Jenny Honeyard, who was still clinging away 'ding, dong' in happy oblivion of what he was doing it for.

"As soon as the sound of our stockinged captain's down-at-heel deck slippers, flapping up the after staircase, had died away on the breeze, Dr. Maguire seized the opportunity of addressing the following remarks, as a kind of substitute for a funeral oration, to myself and a few others who lingered after the bulk of the congregation had left.

"Gentlemen. I have travelled around a goodish bit in my time, and seen a number of very queer stars. But this is the first occasion on which I have looked on while an atheistical skipper read the Protestant burial service over a bacon box, with an Arab Jew in it by the name of Jones! Poor Jones, or poor 'Rusty face,' or 'Sooty face,' or whatever you choose to call him! You were all very angry with him for dying, but I'm sure he meant no offence. In fact I'm just about to sign a declaration to the effect that it was not his fault at all!"

"He said he came with us for the good of his health, doctor," remarked Mr. Tack, the fourth officer.

"So, he did," said Dr. Maguire. "He came away in search of a drier, warmer climate than Aden, where the sun scorches the clothes off your back, and it only rains once every few years! Now, his clear, he would never discover such a spot inside the four corners of this world, so, after all, on calm reflection, you'll admit he did right to go to the other one!"

BRITISH VESSEL FIRED INTO.

Advices from Barbados under date of July 29, state that breaches of international law, like filibustering expeditions, seem to be on the increase in the Caribbean sea, and the latest is the firing upon a British schooner in British waters by a Venezuelan gunboat. The schooner fired upon is the *Ellen*, owned and sailed by Captain Tujillo, a Britisher, who explains that he was on a voyage out from Trinidad to the Venezuelan Mainland when within two miles of Trinidad he was ordered to leave to by a Venezuelan *guarda costa* cruiser who fired a shot at his vessel. The British ensign was sent up on his vessel. The British ensign was sent up on the *mizzenmast* head, but as no notice was taken of it he kept the vessel on her course, believing that it would be left all right, when the *guarda costa* sent a shot through the schooner's sails for which he was compelled to leave. The Venezuelans came alongside and the Captain, passengers and crew were forced to enter into a treaty for peace. In the meantime the Venezuelans searched the ship, but, finding nothing to detain her, they allowed her to continue her voyage.

The Trinidad Government reported the matter to the Colonial Office in London, and the outcome of it is anxiously awaited.

Snuff is used in a peculiar way in Iceland. It is made into bars, after the manner of plug tobacco, and sold to the natives in that shape, nearly all of whom are addicted to its use, and prefer it thus prepared. The Icelanders allow the natives to use the right-hand thumb to grow long for the purpose, and when using the snuff scratch it off the bar with this nail on to the back of the left hand and applies it to the nose.

hard in drawing; and *Lavadeira* (Washerwoman), scene of Brazilian life, but wanting in harmony in its whole. D. Diogo, a Brazilian lady resident in Paris, has sent two sober-colored, well-poised portraits, that of her mother, and her own, and a small canvas *En déshabillé*, full of sentiment and very expressive.

St. Pachicelli exhibits one of his fine landscapes, *Pais de Lancha*, painted in that precise, minute manner of his, with a very true effect of light. Made in this same minute manner are four charming landscapes by his pupil, D. Maria Agnello Fomero, who is unquestionably a talented artist.

A young artist who also promises to make a name in the near future is Sr. Carlos de Lacerda, just arrived from Paris, where he studied under Daguin, Bouveret and Collin. He exhibits three wall-sized landscapes and a very nice marine.

Sr. B. Paragico, an Italian artist recently arrived in Rio, exhibits some very pleasing landscapes, of an impressive effect, such as *Bella Vista*, a view of Naples, and a *Vigia* (the Watchman); his coloring is very agreeable, but he is somewhat of a mannerist.

We may also mention among the pictures exhibited two genre pictures by Sr. Alvaro do Valle, *Junto do Fegão* (By the Herd), and the *Proletário*, of a stark coloring, but full of expression; *Atenas das matas* (Through the Woods) by Sr. Angelo Agostini, monotonous in color; three landscapes by Sr. Castagnetti, certainly not his best works; two finely painted portraits by Sr. Delphinia da Camara; an Italian landscape and a corridor in a church, a good specimen of perspective work, by Sr. Adolpho Molepelt; and a *Ship-yard*, carefully drawn by Sr. Valle de Souza. Finally, and some landscapes by Sr. Fernandes Machado, D. Altino Pereira, Macedo, Alberto Delphinio and Finiza Guimarães.

SKETCHES OF BUENOS AIRES.

"ABURRIDO."

Aburrido, aburrido, aburrido! It is a queer word this polysyllabic collection of Spanish consonants sandwiched between Latin diphthongs. It looks queer, too—out and out polygot—with its mixture of Arabic and Aryan dissonants starting from a dierethic prefix which may have been either discovered by the Visigoths, or imported from Kerry. The very sound of it is queer—with its rumbling, rolling burr, like the dying echoes of a Gatling-gun. Above all, it has a queer meaning—has in fact, quite a crowd of queer meanings. But be not afraid. I am not going to do any philological scooping after the origin of the word. I suppose it is of Latin parentage. Whether it is or is not of no consequence just now. Let us be positivists about it and accept it on its merits. I took the liberty of placing it at the head of these paragraphs because, to my mind, it represents a great deal. It reveals a great many of our humours. Let us draw the veil aside. Let us pull this rigged word to pieces and get at all the queer fancies that it hides. We shall find lurking behind its quaintness much to amuse, and perhaps instruct, us. We shall force it perhaps to disgorge a few of the peculiarities which characterize the social life of this queer, unique, amusing, and always interesting city of Buenos Aires.

Here is a grand and imposing scene of confusion—a shattered cosmos of the first magnitude. It is a removal. In Spanish it is called a *mudanza*. The household gods are thrown about in heaps of picturesque chaos. Men from Spain—men with a fine scorn for soap and all its pretensions—men with much emphatic blasphemy and the accent of Andalusia or Castile on their bearded lips—are banging things about with an impartiality that is at once impressive and destructive. Wardrobes from which protrude dainty laces, and what may be silken skirts and other female adornments, are hustled into capacious vans without ceremony or formality. In the hall are chairs standing on their heads, pictures ditto, mattresses, bed-clothes, books, fire-irons, kitchen utensils, old boots, a colony of superannuated bonnets, and an ancient parrot in the last stages of hysterics. There is a cat that wants to play the parrot; there is a dog that wants to play the cat; there is a lady in undress uniform who kicks the dog; there is a man of vast and shapely paunch who abuses the lady; there are two or three distinguished *señoritas* flitting about in down-at-heel house-boots and curl-papers with an intermediate covering of untidy blouses and skirts, who nag the parrot, order the dog to mind his own business, join issue very frequently with the aforementioned lady and gentleman, and at every moment call bad names to the aforementioned men of Spanish aspect who disregard the use of soap. Everybody gives orders, advice, impudence. The men from Andalusia and Castile make suggestions, disobey orders, and challenge each other to single combat with a reckless contempt of consequences. Everybody talks at once and as loudly as possible; everybody inquires

for the bed-key and nobody thinks of looking for it. But enough. It is a removal conducted by *changadores*—a removal of a *familia distinguida*—a typical Buenos Aires removal under full steam and making a record of 500 revolutions per minute. It is more animated than Bedlam. It is more animated than a civil war. It is worse than a lawsuit, a cock-fight, and a dog-show all knocked into one.

Why has it been undertaken? Are they unable to pay the rent? Do the chimney-smoke? Is the neighbour to the left given to cultivating hens? Is the neighbour to the right the owner of a boy who plays the French-horn? Are the neighbours in front cursed with a girl who is in the lands of a singing-master? Are the drains bad? Do the roots leak? Has any of the children died? Not at all—nothing of the kind. Let us then approach Don Pedro and seek information. Don Pedro is the head of the family. He is the gentleman who is abusing the lady. He says that we must ask the *señora*. He explains that it is she who is running the performance. He is only a victim. The *señora* says that the house is all right, but the new house is a jewel altogether. Besides, what would you have? In this house she was *aburrido*. The girls were also *aburrido*. Between them they planned out a removal, and, as you see, here it is. In a year or two they will feel *aburrido* with the other house, and there will be another insurrection—another removal. It is their way. One of the humours of Buenos Aires.

You know what a handsome, clever fellow José Maria promised to be. He was studying medicine. One day he came home and stated that he would in future study law. He was disgusted with medicine—perfectly *aburrido*. He started in on law, and after six months he began to pine after the sweets of engineering. After all law was a fraud. He felt that it did not suit him. He objected to it for many reasons, principally because it made him out and out tired—sick—*aburrido*. He tackled engineering with all its poetry of differential calculus, cosine and geometrical drawing. It was well enough in a way at first, but after a few months it became as stale as last week's newspapers. He got to give it up—felt miserable over it—had to give up—irritable—despondent—regularly *aburrido*.

What next? Journalism—yes: real live journalism. He pitched himself into it with loving ardour. He felt at last that it was his proper sphere. Amigo! to write articles, to get free passes to the theatres, to see himself in print every day, to be delivered of his opinions about the Chilean question, about the Radicals, about Guido y Spano, to be able to sign himself *periodista* in Kraft's guide-book! What a splendid life! It was a perfect heaven for the first month. Then the glamour began to wear away. Newspaper work was dirty, a fellow's cuff and fingers are always full of ink, printer's devils are insufferably insolent, writing day after day is tiresome. He brought forth with much travail all his burning opinions and nobody minded—nobody seemed to read them—nobody cared a cent about them. He read one of his articles to his mother and she went to sleep over it. He read another to his father and the aged parent simply ejaculated *Macanas!* He read his articles to some of his bosom friends and they threw spittoons and things at him. Writing is the most thankless work in this wide world. And then you have the proof! Great Scott! Correcting proofs is ugly work—tiresome, dirty, thankless drudgery—no poetry in it—no brilliancy—no scope for a man. And then how those confounded presses creak and groan while they work, and how God-forsaken and untidy newspaper offices are kept. *lah!* Who could stand it? He felt sick of it all—sick, sick, sick—entirely and completely *aburrido*. He washed his hands from it and took to the Bolsa.

(To be continued in our next.)

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 9.—*Senate*.—Barão do Ladario said that the Military Club had treated with contempt orders of the adjutant-general of the army. At a recent meeting of the club it had discussed the question of what should be done if the government fails to act in conformity with the wishes of military officers. He called attention to the fact that the presiding officer at this meeting is the hero of bloodless victories, to whom it is proposed to make a present of 200,000\$. He assured Congress that it is not by means of presents and favors to military men that it can induce them to relinquish the supremacy which they have acquired in the con-

trol of the affairs of the country. The *Brasil Militar*, a paper recently established in this city, clearly shows what the military classes desire. In one of the articles in that paper the senate is described as an element of anarchy. He concluded his speech by declaring that only by attending strictly to their duties and letting politics alone can the classes be useful to the country. Senator Ruy Barbosa and Senator Severino Vieira defended the bill creating a special reserve for the army and navy. Senator Ramiro Barcellos attacked Gca. Galvão, who, he asserted, is with all premeditation betraying the President of the republic. The revolutionists have not yet been disarmed and Appareido is daily acquiring new elements of strength. The President of the republic is hoodwinked and made to believe that the people are really rejoicing over peace. Barão do Ladario, he said, is inconsistent when he censures the military club and praises the insubordinate conduct of Gen. Galvão. The President of the republic, whose good intentions every one recognizes, is permitting himself to be involved in difficulties by the plots of that general. He claimed that the Castilistas in Rio Grande had won victories with very little assistance from the regular army. The dangers of amnesty, he asserted, are evident, and the senate, he predicted, will, perhaps even before the end of the present session have reason to repent its hasty action. The army bill was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. Among the amendments is that which deducts 626,400\$000 from the amount proposed for paying the troops. This is done on the ground that the number of the supernumerary signs has already been reduced to 1,334 and before the end of next year will probably be reduced to 1,250. A deficiency appropriation of 44,826\$423 for the marine sanitary service was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Lins e Vasconcellos, José Bevilacqua and José Carlos de Vasconcellos, the last of the department of the interior and Deputies Costa Azevedo and Bueno de Andrade spoke on the bill authorizing the government to revise the regulations of the Gymnasio Nacional. The bill granting three lotteries to the Candelaria brotherhood was voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPT. 10.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues explained why he had left for Europe shortly after the commencement of the naval revolution. His departure had been planned before the revolution commenced. As to his opinion of that revolution, he said that he regarded it merely as one of the many revolts of military force against the established government. It seemed to him that the movement would be successful and consequently he had written to friends in Portugal asking them not to commit excesses. After February 23rd, 1892, he had never regarded the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto as legal and it is therefore probable that he would have favored the revolutionary movement, if it had been headed by a man who had never committed himself by upholding the illegal government. Even so, there was a time when he almost wished for the success of the revolution and that was when it was generally believed that there was a plan among the followers of Marshal Floriano Peixoto to establish a 10 years' dictatorship. If such a plan really existed, there is no doubt that the revolutionists were legalists, and the partisans of the government were insurgents. Senator Ottonia expressed astonishment that a German company called the Lloyd Bremen is illegally engaged in the coasting trade. Senator Ramiro Barcellos said that in the Rio Grande question there is evidently some malign influence secretly at work seeking to force the President of the republic into a position incompatible with his honorable record. The President, he said, will soon discover that the revolutionists have never submitted and have no intention of laying down their arms. The precipitate action of the senate, he asserted, has placed the Chamber of Deputies in a false and risky position, forcing it either to accept or reject the Senate's amendment, which it is unable to modify. The proposed special reserve of army and navy officers is nothing, in his opinion, but an incentive to insurrection. He said that some action should be taken to harmonize the views of the Senate with those of the Chamber of Deputies and he consequently moved to postpone for 48 hours the discussion of the special reserve bill. The motion was adopted.

SEPT. 11.—*Senate*.—Senators Moraes Barros and Ottonia discussed the question of coasting navigation. The former contended that the national merchant marine is not prepared to monopolize this trade. The deficiency appropriation of 7,905:408\$55 for the war department was voted in 3d discussion. Senators Ottonia and Moraes Barros discussed the labor bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Martins Junior and Paranhos Muniz discussed the amendment to the budget of the Department of Justice and the Interior. The latter defended the Instituto Histórico de Bahia, which had been accused by Deputy José Bevilacqua of not hounding the republican flag on holidays. That institute, he said, does not meddle with politics. It is grateful to the emperor, who was its founder and who, although he lost his eyes, was an illustrious Brazilian. Deputy Frederico Borges attacked the police, which, he said, has recently been acting a large in this city. Deputy Erico Coelho objected to the payment of half of the expenditure with the police by the municipal treasury. He asserted that the police force is a reserve for the army and should be maintained solely at the expense of the general government. On the other hand, the latter should be relieved of the cost of lighting the city and other municipal services. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerqure replied to the speeches of Deputies Serzedello and Erico Coelho on the bill for revising the regulations of the Gymnasio Nacional. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcante moved to ask whether the revolutionists in Rio Grande had laid down their arms and whether the national guard and irregular government troops had been disbanded. The bill for reorganising the service of colonisation was rejected.

SEPT. 12.—*Senate*.—Senator Corrêa de Araujo said that it is impossible to dispense with foreign vessels for the coast trade. Any attempt to exclude such vessels from the carrying trade along the

coast would be inimical to the producing interests of the country. Senator José de Albuquerque spoke on the bill for regulating the execution of article 6 of the constitution. He contended that the right of intervention belongs to congress. The labor bill was passed in 2d discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Eduardo de Berrêdo spoke in favor of the appropriation of 15,000\$000 for the Polytechnic, which, he stated, had since 1888 given medical assistance to 60,261 patients. Deputy Triunfal asked for aid for lycæums in the northern States. He contended that the deficit is not to be overcome by deductions from the budget or by means of loans. How is it to be done then? asked Deputy Alberto Torres. Ah! answered Deputy Triunfal, that is for the financiers to discover. Deputy Francisco Tolentino defended certain amendments to the budget of the Department of Justice and the Interior. Deputy Alberto Torres said that no less than 20 deputies had spoken on the subject of this budget and not a single one of them had contributed an idea for improving the financial condition of the country. Every one of them in the contrary had presented some pet scheme for absorbing public money. Deputy Vespasiano de Albuquerqure contradicted the statement made by a morning paper that he had predicted the explosion at Lagoa. Deputy Ednardo Ramos moved to ask the government for remunerating the services of admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves.

SEPT. 13.—*Senate*.—The Senate adopted the motion of Senator Ottonia to ask for information in regard to the Lloyd Company of Bremen. Senator Ramiro Barcellos in his own name and in that of other senators introduced a substitute for the bill for creating a special reserve for officers of the army and navy. Senator Ruy Barbosa opposed the bill and the substitute, asserting that for the majority of the officers it will be better to refuse amnesty on such terms and appeal to the courts of justice for their rights. The opposition to amnesty, he declared, does not come from the army which is perfectly aware of the patriotic motives by which the revolutionary officers were actuated and which will gladly welcome their return to active service. It comes from civilians who seek to perpetuate dissension and hatred and to deprive the army of the glory of sealing the peace with the reconciliation of all the armed defenders of the country.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Ignacio in a speech on the budget of the Department of Justice and the Interior asserted that the northern States are not contributing to the treasury than those of the South. Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke on the budget of the Department of Industry and offered some amendments. Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerqure defended his amendments to the bill on the Gymnasio Nacional and introduced a bill for classifying public offices and increasing the pay of public employees. The chamber voted with amendments. The budgets of the Departments of Finance and the Interior. It also voted an amendment to the appropriation of 4,000,000\$000 for the payment of arrears of indelbentness and likewise an amendment to the deficiency appropriation of 562,246\$610.

SEPT. 14.—*Senate*.—Senator Severino Vieira defended the special reserve bill and opposed the substitute. Senator Ramiro Barcellos attacked Senator Ruy Barbosa, who, he said, had been in the service of the revolutionists and was declared a traitor to the country by decree of the government, approved by the Senate. Senator Ruy Barbosa defended himself, asserting that he was not a traitor, and that he was so much waste paper, since there exists no law authorizing the government to declare any citizen a traitor to the country. He denied that the Senate had approved the decree, since neither the Senate nor anyone else has competence to approve of what is illegal. The epithet conferred upon the speaker by a sanguinary despot when the country was prostrated under a reign of terror was an honor of which he had a right to boast and of which he could not fail to leud proud. As to the revolution, if it is not glorified now it is simply because it was not successful. When the revolution commenced, the speaker who had taken no part in the plot, but who had no confidence in those who had possession of the government, resolved to retire to the state of Bahia, which he represented in the Senate. For this purpose his first step was to take refuge in the River Plate, where he published a document showing that he was not connected with the revolution. He confessed that he was so simple as to believe that he would be permitted to live undisturbed in his state, especially as that state was not under martial law. Accordingly he took passage on the steamer *Magdalena*, but on reaching the port of Rio de Janeiro he was informed by the commander of the steamer that Marshal Floriano Peixoto had issued a positive order for his arrest. "But," added the captain of the *Magdalena*, "that outrage will not be permitted," and he showed the speaker an order from the commander of the *Sirius* prohibiting the delivery of any passenger to Brazilian civil or military authorities. To insure the commander of the *Magdalena* against violence the *Sirius* would send at a moment's notice a steam launch with 4 officers, 50 men and a piece of artillery to defend him. "Thus," exclaimed the speaker, "thanks to English civilization on board the *Magdalena* I was safe!" He learned, however, that the government had sent spies on board with orders to arrest him. He saw where there was no English war vessel to protect him. He accordingly took refuge on the *Avuladon* and afterwards returned to the River Plate on the steamer *Galicia*. He appealed to the senators to say whether he had not done right to give his sympathies to the citizens who had taken up arms against an tyrannical government. He appealed to them to say whether he was not justified in believing that the sole object of that government was to oppress the nation and in hoping, since innocence had ceased to be security for the safety of a citizen, that the revolutionary movement would hurl the tyrant from power and establish a free government in his place. From that moment of his strength, all of his ability, everything that it was in his power to do was at the disposal of the revolutionists. Had he possessed military he would have cheerfully given them to secure the triumph of their cause. Unfortunately his ability to serve that cause was not in proportion to his

will, and all that he could give it was his sympathy, his good wishes and his labors in the press. This he had done, and in doing so he had violated no law of his country. Every citizen, by the laws of Brazil, has a right to think as he pleases and to give free expression to his opinions. He concluded by saying that he defended unconditional amnesty for the same reason for which he had always advocated tolerance and sought to shield the oppressed and that he opposed the special reserve bill because it adds fuel to the flame of anarchy, which threatens to spread into a conflagration that will destroy the republic. The substitute bill was rejected by a vote of 28 to 25, and the original bill by a vote of 40 to 13. — *Camden of Deputes*. — Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke on the budget of the department of industry and proposed several amendments. Deputy Bevilacqua spoke in favor of making reservoirs and sinking artesian wells in Ceará. Deputy Serzedello complained of the delay of the committee in reporting on the amnesty bill. The chair said that his intervention in the matter was not yet in order, since the period fixed by the rules for presenting the report had not terminated. The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill granting three lotteries of 1,000,000 each to the Candelaria brotherhood. It also voted in 2nd discussion the bill for a railway from Sapopemba to the island of Governador.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The judge of Guanil, Espírito Santo, has been deposed.

—In the month of August 1,963 persons were vaccinated at Juiz de Fora.

—In S. Paulo the police is said to be on the track of a new band of counterfeiters.

—The governor of Bahia has signed the law reorganizing the state administration.

—It is stated that the *Aquidaua* while at Pernambuco was visited by 3,000 persons.

—The Superior Court of Pernambuco has annulled the trial of the murderers of Dr. José Maria.

—Dr. Eduardo Prado will compete for the professorship of international law in the S. Paulo law school.

—The *Commercio de Pernambuco* complains that its editor-in-chief has been annoyed by disguised policemen.

—The police authorities at Casa Branca, S. Paulo, have all resigned and gone into opposition to the state government.

—At Rio Claro, S. Paulo, the government collector, who is responsible for a shortage of over 70,000\$, has been arrested.

—In the state legislature of Amazonas there has been introduced a bill for erecting a statue of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—A telegram of the 11th inst. from S. Paulo states that Parreiras sold half of his paintings as soon as he opened his exhibition.

—On the 29th ult. Mr. E. M. Newman, a merchant of Bahia, received a letter from urgent business addressed to him on May 10th, 1894.

—Col. Valladao has issued an order for retiring three judges of the Superior Court because they refuse to recognize him as the legitimate governor of Sergipe.

—It is stated that Col. Campos Junior, accused of an assault with an attempt to kill on the editor of the *Tribuna do Povo*, at Santos, has been indicted and arrested.

—The postman on board the steamer *Alamarcu*, in Pará, is very obliging. He opens letters intrusted to his care and gives them to any one who wishes to read them.

—Antonio Vianna, a farmer residing near Cachoira, Ceará, has in the last year killed 150 rattlesnakes. Prudente would do well to send for him to help him fight the jacarins.

—A telegram of the 10th inst. from Lapa, Paraná, states that the police authorities at that place evidently think that martial law is still in force and are making arrests without cause.

—At the Café de Londres, in S. Paulo, there was a fight on the 9th inst. between Manoel Rodrigues Leivas, editor of the *Estado de S. Paulo*, and Agripio Camargo, editor of the *Jacobino*.

—A telegram from Piahy says that the governor of that state demands that the constitution shall be speedily amended so that he may be empowered to dismiss judges and municipal authorities.

—At a meeting of the masons in S. Paulo resolutions were passed endorsing the President and Vice-President of the republic. It has also resolved to memorize Congress in favor of unconditional amnesty.

—A telegram of the 10th inst. from Bahia states that there have been serious disturbances at Curralinha and that the chief of police of the state has left for that city with 150 policemen for the purpose of restoring order.

—A telegram of the 12th inst. from S. Paulo states that policemen that were undergoing punishment for offences committed, as well as others who had been pardoned, have been pressed into the military service of the general government.

—On the river Madeira a boat was attacked by Indians belonging to the tribe of Parintintins, who killed five of the boatmen and wounded another. The latter succeeded, with a companion who was unhurt, in making his escape. A force of 200 Mandaricás has been sent against the Parintintins.

—A telegram from Pernambuco states that servants of Barão de Nazaré, arrested on the charge of complicity in the alleged attempt to poison the governor, are incarcerated in a private prison by order of the chief of police, who, in view of the want of hallas corpus issued for the prisoners declares that they have been set at liberty. It is added that Joaquim dos Cores, who has incurred the governor's ill-will, has been incarcerated in a private prison for five months.

CRICKET.

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB vs. SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

This match which created much enthusiasm, was played on the beach, Santos, 7th and 8th Sept., and resulted in a victory for the latter, by 10 wickets.

This satisfactory finish for the Caranguejos was mainly due to the efforts of Stock, Tweedie and Cross, with the willow, and to Barber's display of 7 wickets for 19 runs with the leather in the 1st innings.

For the Paulistas, Theobald batted very freely, and would have proved a hard nut to crack, but for the desire to steal runs which ended disastrously owing to the smart fielding of the Caranguejos. Mawson also deserves special mention for his eight wickets in the 1st innings.

The scores are as follows:—

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.		SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.	
1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
E. Pudey, b. Stock.....	42	run out.....	3
P. Greve, b. Barber.....	3	b. Barber.....	4
C. Miller, b. Barber.....	7	b. Barber, b. Stock.....	1
G. K. Stewart, b. Barber.....	3	b. Barber.....	10
C. B. Mawson, c. Barber.....	14	c. and b. Stock.....	0
R. Norman, (b w. k.).....	1	b. Stock.....	1
Barber.....	1	b. Stock.....	1
E. Theobald, c. and b. Stock.....	13	run out.....	29
W. F. Rule, c. and b. Barber.....	6	not out.....	11
F. Sparks, b. Barber.....	5	b. Barber, b. Kealan.....	1
R. J. Moseley, b. Barber.....	5	b. Barber.....	4
A. Dickson, sub., not out.....	6	run out.....	2
Extras.....	2	Extras.....	2
Total.....	68	Total.....	77

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. W. H. Russell, c. Theo-		3	not out.....
b. Mawson.....			
F. H. Gepp, c. Sparks, b.	10		
Mawson.....			
C. Kealan, b. Mawson.....			
C. L. Stock, b. Sparks.....	4		
A. Richards, c. The bald,			
b. Mawson.....	5		
J. A. Cross, c. Greve, b.			
Mawson.....	30		
C. W. Macfarlane, b.		1	b. Mawson.....
Mawson.....			
A. Tweedie, b. Mawson.....	34		
J. Crossland, b. Mawson.....	0	b. Miller.....	3
H. Barber, b. Sparks.....	2		
E. O. Broad, not out.....	9	not out.....	0
Extras.....	9	Extras.....	0
Total.....	138	Total.....	9

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

No one who has kept informed in regard to affairs in Rio Grande and knows how violently Castilhos has opposed the pacification of the State in astonished at the usurping governor's announcement that he has severed his relations with Gen. Innocencio Galvão.

At Bagé on the 10th inst. there was an explosion on the building of the municipal council, where the ammunition of the 4th battalion of artillery was stored. As this explosion coincided with the reports of a revolutionary movement in Rio de Janeiro and disquieting rumors in Rio Grande, it was supposed at first that it was the result of a castilhosian plot. It has since been stated, however, that the accident was due to the carelessness of the wagon-master of that battalion, who was killed by the explosion. Other persons were killed and wounded and the building in which the explosion occurred and others in the vicinity were greatly damaged.

A telegram received here on the day of the explosion stated that there had been a fight between a body of federalists and troops of João Francisco. It was afterwards said, however, that no federalists had taken part in the fight, which was confined to João Francisco's troops, some of whom mutinied on account of not having received their pay. Mutinies in other commands have likewise been reported, but have not yet been confirmed.

Several commands have been transferred from the point at which they were stationed, but no explanation of these movements has been made public.

A telegram of the 9th inst. that Col. Toledo Ribas had been appointed to receive the arms of the revolutionists, but it has since been telegraphed that this duty has been intrusted to Col. Carlos Telles.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of Saturday publishes a telegram stating that the revolutionary forces have nearly all disbanded.

At Porto Alegre on that day there was a meeting of officers of the garrison under the presidency of Col. Sampaio. It was resolved to establish a military club and a telegram was sent to the military club in Rio de Janeiro enjoining its opposition to the readmittance of the revolutionary officers into the army and navy.

On the same day Gen. Galvão left Pelotas for the city Rio Grande for the purpose of attending the peace festival, which, it is stated, was also attended by the revolutionary leaders Tavares, Cabeda and Azambuja.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The S. Paulo Railway Co. has begun work on the new line between Santos and Jundiahy.

—On account of the scarcity of freight the S. Paulo Railway Company has suppressed several trains.

—The minister of industry has been authorized to make a deficiency appropriation of 108,713,895 for the extension of the railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana.

—On last Thursday was signed the contract for constructing 250 kilometres of railway between Rebouças and Pirahy, in Paraná, on the Estrada de Ferro S. Paulo-Rio Grande.

—The municipal chamber of Macaé has protested against the increase, varying from 100% to 160%, in the freight rates of the Companhia Leopoldina.

The freight on a ton of coffee from Miracema to Macaé is 175,000.

—The length of the railway of the Companhia União Socioabana now in operation is 636 kilometres. The traffic receipts for the year ending on April 30th, 1895, were 5,643,893,895, and the operating expenses 2,966,359,812. On the Santos branch the superers have been completed on 118 kilometres and those on 30 kilometres more will soon be ready.

LOCAL NOTES

—The German minister left for Paranáguá on last Friday. He will visit the German colonies in Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul.

—According to the statistics of the Instituto Pasteur of this city in 1,593 cases of hydrophobia from Feb. 9, 1888, to the 31st ult. there were 14 deaths.

—Dr. Honorio da Cunha, who was assailed at the government house in Santa Catharina by order of Governor Hercilio da Luz, arrived in this city on last Friday.

—Sr. José Antonio Vieira Veiga, one of the last of the old, well-known and esteemed coffee dealers of Rio died here on the 10th. Sr. Veiga was the chief of the firm of Veiga & Co.

—The *Gazeta da Tarde* celebrated on the 12th inst. the anniversary of the release of the owner of that paper, L. F. de Moura Brito, who during the reign of terror had been incarcerated in the Casa da Correção.

—Alfredo Campos, who some years ago killed his wife at Ponta Grossa, Paraná, stabbing her 32 times, committed suicide last Friday by shooting himself with a revolver at the Hotel Nacional on Rua do Lavradio.

—A curious coincidence was the arrival of President Moraes with the departure of Sr. Manoel Couta on the 10th. Many people thought that enthusiastic spectators of the Lieut.-Col. were in procession to meet the President.

—The religious beliefs of the population of this city is thus classified in a recent publication: Catholics, 513,200; orthodoxes, 46; evangelicals, 602; presbyterians, 250; other protestants, 5,927; Jews, 202; Malometans, 171; positivists, 377.

—A man has discovered an infallible manner for preventing thieves attacking residences, and appears to desire to keep the preservative secret. But we know what it is: the householder sits up all night with a loaded gun and a dog; and we will not apply for a patent for the discovery either.

—According to the *Independence Belge* Marshal Floriano Peixoto intended to use the island of Trindade as a place of banishment for political adversaries. If there is still danger of the island being put to this use, we presume that the minds of Brazilians would prefer to leave it in the hands of the English.

—It was reported on the 10th that a brand-new revolution was imminent, and the open mouths of the invertebrate rumor swallows were filled for about ten minutes. Then a sense of being "sold" dawned on the public and the day went along pretty much as usual, even some of the banks that found takers at 104½, being quite satisfied.

—On Saturday last the anniversary ball of the Larangeira Club was held at the club rooms with great success. The entrance hall and rooms were prettily arranged with plants, flags and Chinese lanterns, and the floor and orchestra were perfection. There were a great number of people present, and great credit must be given to the committee for the very successful and enjoyable evening which celebrated the 13th anniversary of this Club.

—On Monday night there was circulated a report of a revolutionary movement and the police force was assembled at the barracks and held in readiness. On the following day various versions of the report continued to circulate. At one time it was said that Itamaraty Palace was in the hands of the conspirators and that the President's chief-of-staff and the minister of war were held in custody. It was also reported that the President himself was a prisoner on board the *Benjamin Constant*, on which he had gone to Ilha Grande. Another report denied that he was a prisoner and said that the forts at the bar had refused to allow the cruiser and frigate which accompanied it to enter the port. Neither of these was asserted, was in the possession of the conspirators who, it was reported, had stopped the ferry-boats and cut off all communication with this city. The report seems to have obtained some credence as there was a slight lull in exchange. When the President arrived from Ilha Grande a considerable crowd assembled on the quay to welcome him and when he landed he was loudly cheered.

DEATH.

MANSFIELD.—On the 11th inst. at his residence, 240 Praia de Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, JAMES ENERY MANSFIELD, aged 70 years. R. I. P. Manchester and Belfast papers please copy.

CRICKET.

THE LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK vs. THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

This match was played on the 15th inst. at Rua Paysandu and was watched by a large gathering of enthusiastic spectators.

The game resulted in a win for the L. and B. men by 2 runs, after one of the most exciting finishes ever witnessed on the ground. For the winners Da Costa deserves special credit for an excellent innings of 29, while Brooking accomplished a remarkable performance in taking 13 wickets at an average cost of 2.46 runs per wicket.

For the losers Wyatt and Robinson bowled splendidly in the 1st innings, while too much praise cannot be given to F. Webb who, going in first in the 2nd innings, made a most determined effort to win the match for his side, and eventually carried out his bill for 27.

Messrs. E. Hill and P. Comber were the umpires and Mr. Wolstenholme was scorer.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R. Brooking, b. Wyatt.....	1	b. Wyatt.....	4
A. T. Burke, b. Robinson.....	1	b. ".....	0
C. H. Allen, b. Wyatt.....	1	b. ".....	0
Lamont, b. ".....	0	b. ".....	0
T. R. Fry, b. ".....	3	b. Webb.....	1
J. M. Kenish (Capt.).....	1	b. ".....	12
J. Wilson, b. Robinson.....	4	b. W. ".....	12
A. Gillespie, not out.....	4	c. and b. Webb.....	0
A. Da Costa, b. Robinson.....	1	run out.....	29
G. W. Kells, b. ".....	1	b. Webb.....	0
J. A. Lacom, run out.....	1	not out.....	11
Extras.....	2	Extras.....	11
Total.....	23	Total.....	59

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK.			
1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C. H. Lloyd, run out.....	9	run out.....	0
F. Webb (Capt.), b. Kenish.....	1	not out.....	17
G. Carey, b. Brooking.....	4	b. Brooking.....	0
A. Hampton, c. Allen, b. Brooking.....	3	b. ".....	1
A. Ridgway, c. Allen, b. Brooking.....	1	b. ".....	7
R. Robinson, b. Brooking.....	0	b. ".....	4
H. A. de Lisle, b. Kenish.....	1	b. ".....	1
H. Weill, b. Kenish.....	1	b. ".....	0
G. Enail, b. Brooking.....	0	b. ".....	0
G. Wyatt, run out.....	0	b. Kenish.....	6
Guy Hall, not out.....	0	b. Brooking.....	1
Extras.....	5	Extras.....	6
Total.....	31	Total.....	48

A match will be played on the 22nd inst. between Rio and Niteroy. Both sides will be strongly represented.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is stated that Cataguazes is to be lighted with electricity.

—The quarantine station at Ilha Grande is to be lighted with electricity.

—On board the steamer *Merchant* there arrived at Pernambuco, some days ago the electric light plant for the city of Macaé.

—It is stated that the receipts of the gas company of this city during the last six months amounted to 3,000,000\$000.

—It is stated that the S. Paulo government is going to establish a large tailor shop for making the uniforms of the police force.

—The state government of Pará has made a contract with Coelho, Bezerra & Co. for supplying the market with 1,500 beavers per month.

—The governors of Amazonas, Maranhão and Ceará have accepted the invitation of the state government of Pará for causing their states to be represented at the inter-state exhibition next year.

—In the first half of the present year there were shipped from the port of Victoria 10,604,301 kilos of coffee officially valued at 13,224,011\$91 and paying duties to the amount of 1,488,155\$915. In this coffee were included 450,477 kilos from Minas Geraes and 366,410 kilos from the state of Rio de Janeiro, the remainder being produced in the state of Espírito Santo.

—The cost of the electric light plant for Pará is estimated at 3,200,000\$000. The city will be illuminated with 1,800 incandescent lights of from 16 to 25 candle power and 86 arc lights of 2,000 candle power. The power will be furnished by eight steam engines and will be sufficient not only for lighting the streets but also for 10,000 ordinary lights of 16 candle power. The plant will be furnished by the firm of Siemens & Halske of Berlin.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The tax on the estate of the late Marquessa de Tres Rios amounts to 1,320,000\$000.

—Dr. Rangel Pestana has tendered his resignation of the presidency of the Banco da Republica.

—During the past week bullion valued at 120,775\$10 was shipped to London by Messrs. P. S. Nicol & Co.

—The President of the republic has asked Congress for an appropriation of 226,000\$000 for the penal colony of Dois Rios.

—Municipal chambers of the state of Rio de Janeiro have applied to the state government for loans amounting to 4,978,917\$834.

—In August the customs receipts at Pernambuco were 1,824,660\$486 against 1,519,632\$38 in the corresponding month of 1894.

—Decree No. 63 of the state government of Mato Grosso provides for extinguishing the indebtedness of that state which amounted to 105,500\$000.

—If we are correctly informed, the state legislature of Mato Grosso deserves the gratitude of taxpayers. It is stated that the pay of the members of that legislature is only 10\$000 per diem.

We do not wish the people of Mato Grosso any harm, but we should like to exchange the national congress for their legislature, and we would cheerfully give them the municipal council and prefect to boot. Moreover we should not complain if they booted them well.

—The revenue of the state of Pernambuco amounted in 1894 to 3,663,638\$28, against 5,737,084\$812 in 1893 and 5,591,748\$06 in 1892. For the present year the revenue is estimated at 8,588,647\$674 and the expenditure at the same sum. The funded debt of the state is 9,838,184\$803 bearing interest at the rate of from 5% to 7% per annum. The floating debt is 320,275\$824.

The official value of the exports from the state amounted in 1894 to 67,888,426\$260. The principal exports were sugar and cotton, the former being especially valued at 38,959,040\$650 and the latter at 11,516,315\$80.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* published on Sunday the article for which the governor of Santa Catharina had caused the office of the *Tribuna da Manhã* to be attacked and the editor of that paper and Dr. Honorio da Cunha, author of the article, to be criminally assailed. The article is not insubstantiating, being merely a simple review of the financial situation of the state, which appears to be critical, the employees not having been paid for several months. The article states that a year ago there were 175,632\$391 on the state treasury, that the governor has borrowed 30,602\$932, that he has spent 63,573\$170 in repairs on the government house and that the treasury is now empty.

Alfalfa—The *NW* brought 500 bags from Southampton. Deliveries are now required to be making 13,800-14,200 per bag.

Onions—The receipts have been 1,000 bins, 133 half-bins, 500 casset per *Prinella*, 1,575 half, 370 half-bins, 950 casset per *Bellona*, 950 bins, 1,355 half-bins, 100 casset per *Leliana*, 1,355 half, 150 half-bins per *Cardi Prince*, from Baltimore and New York. Retail quotations for American ports are unchanged at 13-00-13-60, \$300 per kilogramme, and active is quoted at 13-00-13-60, according to quality.

Pitch *Pinna*—The *Argo* still R. brings 485,295 feet from Pensacola. Bricks continue to quote at 67,000-68,000 per dos.

White Pine—Receipts nil and the market is steady at 159 1/2, per lot.

Spruce Pine—Receipts nil and quotations are nominal.

Kerosene—Receipts are 5,000 cases per *Carib Prince* and we are informed that 88,500—94,000 are the quotations for round lots.

Turpentine—Receipts have been 147 cases per *Ballard* and *Leibnitz*. We continue retail quotations of 800—860 rs. per kilogramme.

Roeln—The *Ballard* and *Leibnitz* and *Carib Prince* brought 625 bbls from the United States. We continue to quote, according to quality, at 15,500—16,500 per barrel.

Cement—Receipts have been 2,000 bbls per week.

Indian Corn—Receipts have been 13,394 bags per *Rogit*-*and*, 9,219 bags per *S.F.*, 15,397 bags per *Crusier*, 6,080 bags per *Rosario*, 16,474 bags per *Waterloo*, and 5,191 bags per *Sandeline*; all from the River Plate. Retail quotations of 78\$50—8\$00 per bag for River Plate corn are continued.

Coal.—The receipts since the 1st inst. have been:

2,500	tons per <i>Harland</i> , from Cardiff.
2,112	" " <i>Reechdale</i> , do
2,822	" " <i>Blue Star</i> , from Newport.
2,054	" " <i>Old Star</i> , do

6,634 " " *Ararat*, from Newcastle.
4,543 " " *Falkland*, from Dundee.
1,717 " " *Kenfield*, from Greenock.

All to dealers and companies.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
SEPTEMBER 8.
CARDIFF—The ship *Havant*, 1794 tons; Johnston; 48 ds; coa to Wilson Sons & Co.
NEWCASTLE—Nor. bk. *Avanti*, 1275 tons; Agerup; 57 ds; coa to Helmar Rodrigues & Co.
OPORTO—Port bk. *Albatros*, 814 tons; Fain; 48 ds; sundries to Nacredo Junior & Co.
CADIZ—Ger. bk. *Olyra*, 590 tons; Kauffmann; 48 ds; salt to Meyer Jones & Co.
SEPT. 10.
PENSAOLA—Ital. bk. *Angioletta R.*; 709 tons; Gaggino; 73 ds; pine to Wilson Sons & Co.
CARDIFF—Br. bk. *Becheval*, 1221 tons; Knox; 60 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Belmont Rodrigues & Co.
SEPT. 11.
 LIVERPOOL.—Nor by *S. N. Hansen*; 307 tons; Rasmussen,
 64 ds sundries to Walter, Christiansen & Co.
SEPT. 12.
 HAMBURG, via Lishon.—Durch by *Vlaanderen*; 457 tons
 Brugsgerat; 172 ds sundries to order.
SEPT. 14.
 IRAJAH.—Nor by *Lyna*; 277 tons; Olsen; 14 ds sundries to
 Quemar, Moreira & Co.
SEPT. 15.
 NEW YAW.—Amer ship *Rosanne*; 1,400 tons; Hamilton; 86

dis; distress; bound for San Francisco.
ILTA DO MATO, via Bahia—Nor bk *Dugimar*; 246 tons; Flo-
rence; 38 ds; salt to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 9.

OTAGO HEADS—Br bk *Esperanza*; 1152 tons; Latit; ballast.
PANAMA—Br lug *Norman S*; 185 tons; Pritchard; do.

SEPT. 10.

CALCUTTA—Br ship *Albatross*; 2888 tons; Webster; ballast.

SEPT. 11.

LIQUEUR—Ger bk *Cari*; 973 tons; Schumacher; ballast.

SEPT. 12.

NEW ORLEANS—Port bk *Servic*, 413 tons; Trinidad; ballast.
SINGAPORE—Amer ship *McLaurin*, 1313 tons; Oakes; do.
NEW CASTLE—Br ship *Edenburghyne*, 647 tons; May, do.

SEPT. 14.

BARBADOS—Swed bk *Otago*, 979 tons; Eck; ballast.

SEPT. 15.

SAVANNAH—Ital bk *Madre O*, 453 tons; Chiese; ballast.

NEWCASTLE AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RID

<i>Australis</i>	Brunswick	6 Aug.
<i>American</i>	Oparto	..
<i>Agnes</i>	Oparto	..
.....	St. Andrew	..

Arthur.....	Westwick	30 June
Ann Jesslie.....	London	..
Arthur C. Wade.....	New York	..
Alexander Lawrence.....	Cardiff	10 Aug.
.....	Hamburg	..
Anna Sofia.....	Hamburg	..
Banan (str.).....	Pensacola	..
Baldwin.....	New York	..
Calahan (str.).....	Pensacola	..
.....	Pasphebac	27 July
Christina.....	Liverpool	18 Aug.
Coringa.....	Cardiff	13 Aug.
Craigmore.....	Cardiff	26 July
.....	Westwick	..
Daisy.....	Pensacola	..
Doris.....	Baltimore	10 Aug.
Garthwerl.....	Glasgow	27 July

Wisky	20 July
Hamburg	17 July
Lunde	10 June
Marseilles	18 July
Cardiff	10 July
Saguenay River	..
Rangoon	18 April
Cardiff	10 June

<i>Norbury Castle</i>	Rangoon	19 Aug.
<i>Nuger</i>	Westerwick	7 July
<i>N. M. Bunck</i>	Hamburg	--
<i>Julia</i>	Pensacola	--
<i>Julia Rollins</i>	Baltimore	8 Aug.
<i>Kong Prole str</i>	Pensacola	--
<i>Lanwood (str)</i>	Cardiff	--
<i>Lauda</i>	Cardiff	--

Laurie	Rangoon	13 Aug
Lucretia	Oporto	27 April
Mitiko	Marseilles	20 June
Mabel Taylor	Pensacola	6 July
Messina	Cette	15 July
Melba Star	St. Petersburg	9 Aug.
Natant	Pensacola	11 July
New Dominion	Paspehuc	24 July
Papa Giacomo	Hamburg	
Papa Adelaide	Rangoon	29 April
Paul Johannes Schoun	Hamburg	9 July
Pearl	Cadiz	10 July
Pearl and Argentina	Pensacola	10 Aug
Pearl and Christina	Pensacola	

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"I GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

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Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Arranged for writing *Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German*, without changing parts.

Price: \$90 with Table.

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AND

MATURED"

SCOTCH
WHISKY
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3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase. —

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31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

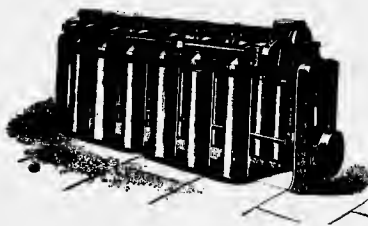
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Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

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STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895 Sept. 22	Tamara	Santos
" 23	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 25	Nile	Southampton and Cherbourg calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
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G. C. Anderson,
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PROJECTED SAILING

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The Steamer

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Captain STAPLEDON
will sail for

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO
AND

New-York

28th inst.

Taking 1st class passengers at
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Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Fitted throughout with electric light.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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NE—Special attention given to large range (trade marks)
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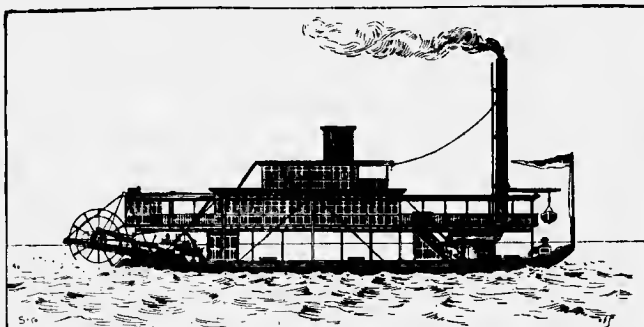
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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,
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They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
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